No.



200400213

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO AULTO WHOM THESE: PRESENTS SHAUL COME;

Hioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.

MICCOLS, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO IS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HERS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY TARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC SPECIAL OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE LO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR TIGHT, OR EXPORTING IT, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE REPOSE. OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT VARIETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT. (84 STAT. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321 ET SEQ.)

CORN, FIELD

'PHBBP'

In Testiment Therest, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Plant Inviety Frotestion Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this ninth day of June, in the sear two thousand and six.

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Commissioner Plant Variety Protection Office Saricultural Marketina Service Secret Sulture

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INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL: To be effectively filed with the Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO), ALL of the following items must be received in the PVPO: (1) Completed application form signed by the owner; (2) completed exhibits A, B, C, E; (3) for a seed reproduced variety at least 2,500 viable untreated seeds, for a hybrid variety at least 2,500 untreated seeds of each line necessary to reproduce the variety, or for tuber reproduced varieties verification that a viable (in the sense that it will reproduce an entire plant) tissue culture will be deposited and maintained in an approved public repository; (4) check drawn on a U.S. bank for \$3,652 (\$432 filling fee and \$3,220 examination fee), payable to "Treasurer of the United States" (See Section 97.6 of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.) Partial applications will be held in the PVPO for not more than 90 days, then returned to the applicant as unfiled. Mail application and other requirements to Plant Variety Protection Office, AMS, USDA, Room 401, NAL Building, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705-2351. Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the application are self explanatory unless noted below. Corrections on the application form and exhibits must be initialed and dated. DO NOT use masking materials to make corrections. If a certificate is allowed, you will be requested to send a check payable to "Treasurer of the United States" in the amount of \$432 for issuance of the certificate. Certificates will be issued to owner, not licensee or agent.

Plant Variety Protection Office Telephone: (301) 504-5518 FAX: (301) 504-5291

Homepage: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pvpo/pvp.htm

To avoid conflict with other variety names in use, the applicant must check the appropriate recognized authority and provide evidence that name has been cleared by the appropriate recognized authority before the Certificate of Protection is issued. For example, for agricultural and vegetable crops, contact: Seed Branch, AMS, USDA, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 401 NAL Building, Beltsville, MD 20705. Telephone: (301) 504-5682 http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsg/seed.htm.

ITEM

- 19a. Give:
- (1) the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method;
- (2) the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication;
- (3) evidence of uniformity and stability; and
- (4) the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified
- 19b. Give a summary of the variety's distinctness. Clearly state how this application variety may be distinguished from all other varieties in the same crop. If the new variety is most similar to one variety or a group of related varieties:
 - (1) identify these varieties and state all differences objectively;
 - (2) attach statistical data for characters expressed numerically and demonstrate that these are clear differences; and
 - (3) submit, if helpful, seed and plant specimens or photographs (prints) of seed and plant comparisons which clearly indicate distinctness.
- 19c. Exhibit C forms are available from the PVPO Office for most crops; specify crop kind. Fill in Exhibit C (Objective Description of Variety) form as completely as possible to describe your variety.
- 19d. Optional additional characteristics and/or photographs. Describe any additional characteristics that cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use comparative varieties as is necessary to reveal more accurately the characteristics that are difficult to describe, such as plant habit, plant color, disease resistance, etc.
- 19e. Section 52(5) of the Act requires applicants to furnish a statement of the basis of the applicant's ownership. An Exhibit E form is available from the PVPO.
- 20. If "Yes" is specified (seed of this variety be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed), the applicant MAY NOT reverse this affirmative decision after the variety has been sold and so labeled, the decision published, or the certificate issued. However, if "No" has been specified, the applicant may change the choice. (See Regulations and Rules of Practice, Section 97.103).
- 23. See Sections 41, 42, and 43 of the Act and Section 97.5 of the regulations for eligibility requirements.
- 24. See Section 55 of the Act for instructions on claiming the benefit of an earlier filing date.
- 22. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide a statement as to the limitation and sequence of generations that may be certified.)
- 23. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide the date of first sale, disposition, transfer, or use for each country and the circumstances, if the variety (including any harvested material) or a hybrid produced from this variety has been sold, disposed of, transferred, or used in the U.S. or other countries.)

United States, Nov. 1, 2003

24. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please give the country, date of filing or issuance, and assigned reference number, if the variety or any component of the variety is protected by intellectual property right (Plant Breeder's Right or Patent).)

NOTES: It is the responsibility of the applicant/owner to keep the PVPO informed of any changes of address or change of ownership or assignment or owner's representative during the life of the application/certificate. The fees for filing a change of address; owner's representative; ownership or assignment; or any modification of owner's name is specified in Section 97.175 of the regulations. (See Section 101 of the Act, and Sections 97.130, 97.131, 97.175(h) of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1.4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, marital or family status, political beliefs; parental status, or protected genetic information. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

Exhibit A. Origin and Breeding History

Pedigree: PH1CN/PH0AV)XT121121X

Pioneer Line PHBBP, Zea mays L., a yellow endosperm corn inbred with some flint characteristics, was developed by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. from the single cross hybrid PH1CN (Certificate No. 9800378) X PH0AV (PVP Certificate No. 9700200) using the pedigree method of plant breeding. Varieties PH1CN and PH0AV are proprietary inbred lines of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Selfing was practiced from the above hybrid for 7 generations using pedigree selection. During line development, crosses were made to inbred testers for the purpose of estimating the line's combining ability. Yield trials were grown at Mankato, Minnesota as well as other Pioneer research locations. After initial testing, additional hybrid combinations have been evaluated and subsequent generations of the line have been grown and hand-pollinated with observations again made for uniformity.

Variety PHBBP has shown uniformity and stability for all traits as described in Exhibit C - "Objective Description of Variety". It has been self-pollinated and ear-rowed 5 generations with careful attention paid to selection criteria and uniformity of plant type to assure genetic homozygousity and phenotypic stability. The line has been increased both by hand and in isolated fields with continued observations for uniformity and stability, and for 3 generations during the final stages of inbred development and seed multiplication. Very high standards for genetic purity have been established morphologically using field observations and electrophoretically using sound lab molecular marker methodology.

No variant traits have been observed or are expected in PHBBP.

The criteria used in the selection of PHBBP were yield, both per se and in hybrid combinations; late season plant health, grain quality, stalk lodging resistance, and kernel size, especially important in production. Other selection criteria include: ability to germinate in adverse conditions; disease and insect resistance; pollen yield and tassel size.

Exhibit A: Developmental history for PHBBP

Season/Year Pedigree Grown	Inbreeding Level of Pedigree Grown
PH1CN Summer 1996	F0
PH0AV Summer 1996	FO
PH1CN/PH0AV Winter 1996	F1
PH1CN/PH0AV)X Summer 1997	F2
PH1CN/PH0AV)XTI2 Summer 1998	F3
PH1CN/PH0AV)XTI21 Summer 1999	F 4
PH1CN/PH0AV)XTI211 Winter 1999	F5
PH1CN/PH0AV)XTI2112 Summer 2000	F6
PH1CN/PH0AV)XTI21121 Winter 2000	F7
PH1CN/PH0AV)XTI21121X	F8 SEED

^{*}PHBBP was selfed and ear-rowed from F3 through F7 generation.

#Uniformity and stability were established from F6 through F8 generation and beyond when seed supplies were increased.

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement

Variety PHBBP mostly resembles Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. proprietary inbred line PH0AV (PVP Certificate No. 9700200). Tables 1A and 1B show two sample t-tests on data collected primarily in Johnston and Dallas Center, IA. The traits collectively show measurable differences between the two varieties.

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement

Variety PHBBP has a greater ear length (16.2 cm vs 12.7 cm) than variety PH0AV (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHBBP has a greater ear weight (121.4 g vs 92.9 g) than variety PH0AV (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHBBP has a greater husk length (21.1 cm vs 17.8 cm) than variety PH0AV (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHBBP has a greater plant height (222.5 cm vs 201.2 cm) than variety PH0AV (Table 1A, 1B).

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement Tables

and PH0AV. Each year varieties were grown in 3 locations that had different environmental conditions. Environments had different planting dates and were Table 1A: Data from Johnston and Dallas Center, IA broken out by year and across environments are supporting evidence for differences between PHBBP in different fields. A two-sample t-test was used to compare differences between means.

	VARIET	VARIETY-VARIETY-Count-Count-Mean-Mean-	Jount-Co	ount-M	ean- M	lean-	Sta	Deviation-St	StdDeviation-StdDeviation-StdError-StdError	tdError-k	StdError		1	Proh (9.
DataField	DataField YEAR	2	- T	CV	v		fean Diff		Ŋ	1000 M	Ę,	JF Pooled	DF PooledValue Pooled	tail) Pooled
ear length (cm)	2002PHBBP PH0AV	PH0AV	<u>.</u>	7.	16.3 12	12.5	α «	1 69.7	4 2 E	0.440	0.250	000)
ear length	OUUSDHEED	/\VUIII	, u) <u>u</u>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, c) () ()	4 00 C	000.1 000.1	t (0 6	0.7-	
(eiii) ear weight		1	2	Daniel Marie Commence	2))	7.	1.353	0.030	C.450	U.138	28	-8.3	0.00
(a) (b)	2002PHBBP	PH0AV	15		15 116.5	90.5	-25.9	12.432	15.052	3.210	3 886	ζ,	r,	ייייי
ear weight	2003PHRRP	PHNAV	4		15 128 3 05	95 2	-340	40 AA	8 005	CZC V			The second secon	The state of the s
husk lenath	,	- j))	2	3.5	999	T.4.0		07	7.0	0.00
(cm)	2002PHBBP	PH0AV	75	15	15 20.8 17	17.2	တို	1.146	1 320	0.296	0 341	28	α	טטט ט
husk length	ļ		Ť,	7.	15 21 1 18	να,	0.6	980 0	9000	7300		The second secon	en e	
plant height		?	2	2	ŗ.	r Š	2	O. 900	0.800	0.7.0 1	0.234	70	ب ک	000.0
cm)	2002PHBBP	PH0AV	र	15 2	15 217.5 199	199.9	-17.6	7.190	10.596	1.856	2.736	28	င်း	0000
plant height (cm)	2003PHBBP	PH0AV	5	75	15 227.6 202	202.5	-25.1	11.801	14.520	3.047		28	-5.2	
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Exhibit B. Novelty Statement Tables

Table 1B: Summary data from Johnston and Dallas Center, IA across years and environments are supporting evidence for differences between PHBBP and PH0AV. Environments had different planting dates and were in different fields. A two-sample t-test was used to compare differences between means.

	D	C	0000	3		3	000.0
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	Value						
	DF_Pooled Value_Pooled	58			ŭ	***************************************	58
	Erron- 2 DF	0.191	2.151		0.237	The state of the s	2.294
	PtS-Jo		2.779		O		
	SIMER			ŀ.	0.200		1.989
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	2006.00 107	-3.4	28.5		က		w
	/ean_Dif	Ϋ́	-28		ကု		-21.3
	Z Sam	12.7	92.9		17.8		201.2
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	2 2 9	30	30		30	The state of the s	30
	00000 100000	30	30				30
	ARIETY-VARIETY-Count Count Mean Mean	PHBBP PH0AV	PHOAV		PHBBP PH0AV		PHBBP PH0AV 30 30 222.5 201.2
		PHBBP	PHBBP		PHBBP		PHBBP
	DataField ear length		ear weight (g) PHBBP	k length		plant height	- 4
	D ear	<u>E</u>	ear	hus	(CLL)	plan	(cm)

Our experimental design was set up in a typical complete block design commonly used in agricultural corn research experiments using three locations/environments. One replication was grown at each location. This is one more environment than is required according to the PVP application instructions. Our approach was to test the variety in more than 1 location (as instructed) while also allowing us the extra location/environment if there should be an unexpected failure at a location due to weather or other problems. There may also be situations where an additional year of testing was conducted resulting in 2 years of trial data. There would likely be more variability due to soil type differences, nutrients, or weather typical of different testing environments than if all three trials were grown in the same field on the same farm with the same planting dates in the same year. If you recommend that all locations/environments are grown in the same field with the same planting dates and same year, please let us know and we will adjust our 2007 procedures.

The experimental design and methods for 2003 were as follows:

Please update the exhibit C addendum with this paragraph:

The experiment procedures involved three environments with different planting dates, planted in 17.42 ft. rows with 2 rows for each variety. Approximately 24-30 plants emerged in each of 2 rows for a total of around 48 to 60 plants being evaluated at each location and 144 to 180 plants across locations. For plant level traits, we sampled 5 representative plants from the 2 rows of the 2 row plot (group) of plants at each location. For plot level traits we evaluated the 2 row plot (group) and gave a representative score or average on the 48-60 plants in the group within an experiment.

Some traits can be especially variable under different environmental factors influenced by weather, soil type, or planting dates. Varying temperatures or day length could impact the meristem growth during various tissue differentiation stages. The meristem differentiation of the ear and other tissues could be impacted as well as the success of pollination during flowering and frequency of kernel abortion during grain fill. Such variation could impact some of the traits that you mention because our experiment design does not grow all of the trials in the same field with the same planting date.

I would be happy to share detailed protocols or discuss with you in more detail the sampling, experiment design, reporting, and the conscientious evaluations that went into the characterization of the data.

United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service Science and Technology, Plant Variety Protection Office National Agricultural Library Building, Room 400 Beltsville, MD 20705-2351

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY CORN (Zea Mays L.)

Name of Applicant(s) Variet Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc	ly Seed Source		Variety Name or T PHBBP	empor ery -De	signation
Address (Street & No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, Zip Code and Co 7301 NW 62nd Avenue, P.O. Box 85, Johnston, Iowa 50131-008		FOR OFFICIAL		PVPO Nur	nber 213
Place the appropriate number that describes the varietal characters adding leading zeroes if necessary. Completeness should be strive considered necessary for an adequate variety description and must	en for to establish a	ed variety in the s n adequate variet	spaces below. Right j y description. Traits o	ustify whole i designated b	numbers by y a "*" are
COLOR CHOICES (Use in conjunction with Munsell color code to code to color code to c	16. Pale 17. Pur _l ed 18. Colo 19. Whi	e Purple ble orless te	25 and #26 in Comm 21. Buff 22. Tan 23. Brown 24. Bronze 25. Variegated (Desc	26. Other (D	
STANDARD INBRED CHOICES [Use the most similar (in background yellow Dent Families: Yellow Dent (Use Dent	nrelated): ND246 332 W153R N		Sweet Corn: C13, lowa512 Popcorn:	5, P39, 2132 (22, HP301, I	
TYPE: (describe intermediate types in comments section) (1=Sweet, 2=Dent, 3=Flint, 4=Flour, 5=Pop, 6=Orname Comments: Flint/Dent	ental, 7=Pipecorn)	flint-dent i	Standard Inbred N	lame V	V64A
2. REGION WHERE DEVELOPED IN THE U.S.A.: 2 (1=N.West, 2=N.Central, 3=N.East, 4=S.East, 5=S.Central, 3=N.East, 4=S.East, 5=S.East, 5=S.E	ntral, 6=S.West; 7=	Other I	Standard Seed So _ Region	ource A	MES 19291
3. MATURITY (In Region Best Adaptability; show Heat Unit formul DAYS HEAT UNITS 56 1,276.0 From emergence to 50% of plants 56 1,271.0 From emergence to 50% of plants 2 37 From 10% to 90% pollen shed	in silk in pollen quality	ection): I	DAYS <u>56</u> <u>55</u> <u>2</u> 		NITS 280.0 260.7 53
4. PLANT: 222.5 cm Plant Height (to tassel tip) 88.3 cm Ear Height (to base of top ear node) 14.9 cm Length of Top Ear Internode 0.0 Average Number of Tillers 1.1 Average Number of Ears per Stalk 3 Anthocyanin of Brace Roots: 1=Absent, 2=Faint, 3=Mo	St.Dev. 10.90 13.98 1.20 0.01 0.11 oderate, 4=Dark	Sample Size I 30 I 30 I 30 I 6 I 6 I	Mean 189.9 70.4 15.2 0.0 1.0 2	St.Dev. 9:00 9:91 4:75 0:04 0:04	Sample Size 30 30 30 6 6
Application Variety Data	Page 1	1	Standard Inbred D)ata	

Application Variety Data	Page 2	r.	Standard Inbeed	1040 n	213
5. LEAF	St.Dev.	Sample Size I	Mean	St.Dev.	Sample Size
9.7 cm Width of Ear Node Leaf	0.84	<u>30</u> I	9.0	0.91	30
69.8 cm Length of Ear Node Leaf	<u>3.26</u>	<u>30</u> l	<u>66.7</u>	3.58	30
5.4 Number of leaves above top ear	<u>0.76</u>	<u>30</u> l	5.8	0.75	30 30 30
18.7 Degrees Leaf Angle	<u>6.72</u>	<u>30</u> I	<u>30.1</u>	<u>6.16</u>	30
(Measure from 2nd leaf above ear at anthesis to stalk	above leaf)			. T	I
4 Leaf Color (Munsell code) 7.5GY34		1	3 (Munsell	code) 5GY4	4
2 Leaf Sheath Pubescence (Rate on scale from 1=non	e to 9=like peach fuz	z)	4	- T	
Marginal Waves (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9=mi	any)				
Longitudinal Creases (Rate on scale from 1=none to	9=many)	l.			
S. TASSEL:	St.Dev.	Sample Size I	Moon	Ct Day	Cample Circ
5.4 Number of Primary Lateral Branches	31.Dev. 1.52		Mean		Sample Size
29.7 Branch Angle from Central Spike	8.57	30 I 30 I	<u>6.2</u> 21.7	2.31 6.75	30 30
52.4 cm tassel Length	3.13	30 I	<u>21.7</u> 53.2	<u>6.75</u> 2.64	30 30
(from top leaf collar to tassel tip)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>93.2</u>	<u>2.04</u>	<u>30</u>
5 Pollen Shed (Rate on scale from 0=male sterile to 9=	:heavy shed)		<u>6</u>		100
6 Anther Color (Munsel code) 2,5Y86:	neary onear		<u>5</u> (Munsell	code) 10Y8.	569
2 Glume Color (Munsell code) 7.5GY56			2 (Munsell		
1 Bar Glumes (Glume Bands): 1=Absent, 2=Present		i,	$\frac{1}{1}$	(<u>JOTO</u>	≛
a. EAR (Unhusked Data):					
1 Silk Color (3 days after emergence) (Munsell code)	<u>10Y8</u>	3 1	1 Munsell	code 2.5GY	96
2 Fresh Husk Color (25 days after 50% silking) (Munse	ell code) 5GY6	6 I	2 Munsell		
19 Dry Husk Color (65 days after 50% silking) (Munsell	code) <u>5Y91</u>	7.	21 Munsell	code <u>2.5Y8.</u>	<u>54</u>
2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor	code) <u>5Y9/1</u> izontal, 3=Pendent		21 Munsell 2	code <u>2.5Y8.</u>	54
2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor 5 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to	code) <u>5Y91</u> izontal, 3=Pendent 9=very tight		21 Munsell 2 4	code <u>2.5Y8.</u>	<u>54</u>
 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears exposed) 	code) <u>5Y91</u> izontal, 3=Pendent 9=very tight	l 3=Long	21 Munsell 2 4 2	code <u>2.5Y8.</u>	<u>54</u>
2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor 5 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to	code) <u>5Y91</u> izontal, 3=Pendent 9=very tight	1 1 3=Long 1 1	21 Munsell 2 4 2	code <u>2.5Y8.</u>	<u>54</u>
 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears exposed) (8-10cm beyond ear tip), 4=Very Long (>10cm) 	code) <u>5Y91</u> izontal, 3=Pendent 9=very tight	1	21 Munsell 2 4 2		
 2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor 5 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to 2 Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears exposed) (8-10cm beyond ear tip), 4=Very Long (>10cm) D. EAR (Husked Ear Data) 16.2 cm Ear Length 	code) <u>5Y9/i</u> izontal, 3=Pendent 9=very tight , 2=Medium (<8cm),	3=Long I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	2 4 2 Mean	St.Dev. S	Sample Size
2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor 5 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to 2 Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears exposed) (8-10cm beyond ear tip), 4=Very Long (>10cm) D. EAR (Husked Ear Data) 16.2 cm Ear Length 38.7 mm Ear Diameter at mid-point	code) 5 <u>Y9/1</u> izontal, 3=Pendent 9=very tight , 2=Medium (<8cm), St. Dev.	Sample Size I	2 4 2		Sample Size
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2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor 5 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to 2 Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears exposed) (8-10cm beyond ear tip), 4=Very Long (>10cm) D. EAR (Husked Ear Data) 16.2 cm Ear Length 38.7 mm Ear Diameter at mid-point 121.4 gm Ear Weight 13.1 Number of Kernel Rows	code) 5 <u>Y9h</u> izontal, 3=Pendent 9=very tight , 2=Medium (<8cm), St. Dev. 1.46 2.51	Sample Size 1 30 I 30 I	2 4 2 Mean 13.7 43.6	St.Dev. \$ 1.06	Sample Size 30 30 30
2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor 5 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to 2 Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears exposed) (8-10cm beyond ear tip), 4=Very Long (>10cm) b. EAR (Husked Ear Data) 16.2 cm Ear Length 38.7 mm Ear Diameter at mid-point 121.4 gm Ear Weight 13.1 Number of Kernel Rows 2 Kernel Rows: 1=Indistinct, 2=Distinct	code) 5 <u>Y9</u> n izontal, 3=Pendent 9=very tight, 2=Medium (<8cm), St. Dev. 1.46 2.51 15.22 1.25	Sample Size 30 30 30	2 4 2 Mean 13.7 43.6 108.2 17.5	St.Dev. \$\frac{1.06}{1.35}\frac{13.41}{13.41}	Sample Size 30 30 30
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2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Hor 5 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to 2 Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears exposed) (8-10cm beyond ear tip), 4=Very Long (>10cm) b. EAR (Husked Ear Data) 16.2 cm Ear Length 38.7 mm Ear Diameter at mid-point 121.4 gm Ear Weight 13.1 Number of Kernel Rows 2 Kernel Rows: 1=Indistinct, 2=Distinct 1 Row Alignment: 1=Straight, 2=Slightly Curved, 3=Sp 13.8 cm Shank Length 2 Ear Taper: 1=Slight, 2=Average, 3=Extreme KERNEL (Dried): 11.8 mm Kernel Length 8.1 mm Kernel Width 4.5 mm Kernel Width 4.5 mm Kernel S(Shape Grade) 1 Aleurone Color Pattern: 1=Homozygous, 2=Segregat 8 Aleurone Color (Munsell code) 7.5Y	code) 5Y9/n izontal, 3=Pendent' 9=very tight , 2=Medium (<8cm), St. Dev. 1.46 2.51 15.22 1.25 iral 2.81 St.Dev. 0.68 0.57 0.73 6.94 iing, (Describe) 'R7/16 R7/14), 3=Normal Starch,	Sample Size 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	Mean 13.7 43.6 108.2 17.5 2 10.4 2 Mean 9.8 6.8 4.6 19.6 1 7 Munsell of	St.Dev. St. 1.06 1.35 13.41 1.25 2.63 St.Dev. St.Dev	Sample Size 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 6

Note: Use chart on first page to choose color codes for color traits

29.2 gm Weight per 100 kernels (unsized sample)

Application Variety Data

I Standard Inbred Data

Aspergillus Ear & Kernel Rot

Fusarium Ear & Kernel Rot

Diplodia Ear Rot

Gibberella Ear Rot

Other (Specify)

Standard Inbred Data

Page 3

Note: Use chart on first page to choose color codes for color traits.

_ Aspergillus Ear and Kernel Rot (Aspergillus flavus)

Fusarim Ear and Kernel Rot (Fusarium moniliforme)

Diplodia Ear Rot (Stenocarpella maydis)

Gibberella Ear Rot (Gibberella zeae)

Other (Specify)

Application Variety Data

I St. Dev. Sample Si. I _ Banks Grass Mite I Corn Earworm I Leaf Feeding
I _ Banks Grass Mite I Corn Earworm
I _ Banks Grass Mite I Corn Earworm
Corn Earworm
_ Ear Damage
Corn Leaf Aphid
Corn Sap Beetle
I European Corn Borer
1 st Generation
2 nd Generation
I Fall Armyworm
Leaf-Feeding
I Maize Weevil
I Northern Rootworm
Southern Rootworm
Southwestern Corn Borer
Leaf Feeding
coan coaing
Two-spotted Spider Mite
Western Rootworm
Other (Specify)
I 3 Stay Green
% Dropped Ears
% Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping
I % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging
Post-anthesis Root Lodging
3,393.0 Yield

Madison, WI.
Stringfield, G.H. Maize Inbred Lines of Ohio A.E.S., Bul. 831, 1959.

The Mutants of Maize. 1968. Crop Science Society of America. Madison, WI.

U.S. Department of Agriculture 1936, 1937. Yearbook.

COMMENTS (e. g. state how heat units were calculated, standard inbred seed source, and/or where data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D) Insect, disease, brittle snapping and root lodging data are collected mainly from environment where variability for the trait can be obtained within the experiment.

Shurtleff, M.C. 1980. Compendium of Corn Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 105 pp.
Sprague; G.F., and J.W. Dudley (Editors). 1988. Corn and Corn Improvement, Third Edition. Agronomy Monograph 18. ASA, CSSA, SSSA,

CLARIFICATION OF DATA IN EXHIBITS B AND C

200400 213

Please note the data presented in Exhibit B and C, "Objective Description of Variety," are collected primarily at Johnston and Dallas Center, Iowa. The data in Tables 1A and 1B are from two sample t-tests using data collected in Johnston and Dallas Center, IA. These traits in exhibit B collectively show distinct differences between the two varieties.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE **EXHIBIT E** STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP 1. NAME OF APPLICANT(S) 2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER

Application is required in order to determine if a plant variety protection certificate is to be issued (7 U.S.C. 2421). The information is held confidential until the certificate is issued (7 U.S.C. 2426).

> VARIETY NAME PHBBP

4 .ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP, and Country)

PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONAL, INC.

5. TELEPHONE (include area code)

6. FAX (include area code)

7301 NW 62nd AVENUE P.O.BOX 85 **JOHNSTON, 1A 50131-0085**

515-270-4051

515-253-2125

7.PVPO NUMBER

200400 213

8.Does the applicant own all rights to the variety? Mark an "X" in the appropriate block. If no, please explain: X YES

9.1	Is the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or a U.S. based company? If no, give name of country 🔲 YES 🔲 NO
10.). Is the applicant the original owner? YES NO If no, please answer one of the following:
•	a. If the original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is (are) the original owner(s) a U.S. National(s)?
:	☐ YES ☐ NO if no, give name of country
	b. If the original rights to variety were owned by a company(ies), is (are) the original owner(s) a U.S. based company?
\$	☑ YES ☐ NO if no, give name of country

11. Additional explanation on ownership (Trace ownership from original breeder to current owner. Use the reverse for extra space if needed):

Ploneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. (PHI), Des Moines, Iowa, and/or its wholly owned subsidiary Pioneer Overseas Corporation (POC), Des Moines, Iowa, is the employer of the plant breeders involved in the selection and development of PHBBP. Pioneer Hi-Bred International and/or Pioneer Overseas Corporation has the sole rights and ownership of PHBBP pursuant to written contracts that assign all rights in the variety to PHI and/or POC at the time such variety was created. No rights to this variety are retained by any individuals.

PLEASE NOTE:

Plant variety protection can only be afforded to the owners (not licensees) who meet the following criteria:

- If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that person must be a U.S. national, national of a UPOV member country, or national of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
- If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employed the original breeder(s), the company must be U.S. based, owned by nationals of a UPOV member country, or owned by nationals of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
- If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the original owner and the applicant must meet one of the above criteria.

The original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who directed the final breeding. See Section 41(a)(2) of the Plant Variety Protection Act for definitions.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to exercise on the control number for this information collection is estimated to exercise on the control number for this information.

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